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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.65.

July 8, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 87 80

July 8, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 81 66

7988 日一初月大

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918.

一拜禮 號八月七英港香

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PER ANNUM

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

"GERMANY CAN HAVE PEACE TO-MORROW."

Mr. Lloyd George's Address to U. S. Troops.

London, July 6.
Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing on July 5, says that Mr. Lloyd George, addressing American troops after a review, said:—"Germany can have peace to-morrow with the United States, France and Britain if she accepts the conditions voiced by President Wilson yesterday, but the Kaiser and his advisers have not given a sign of their intention to accept. Your presence is a source of great disappointment to the Kaiser, who never quite expected you. The Kaiser's advisers counselled badly when they said that America would never come into the war. His next illusion was that owing to submarinism there would be no ships. The Kaiser was now beginning to realize that defeat, sure, certain and inevitable was staring him in the face."

INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

More Details of the Proposals.

London, June 5.
The report proposing to establish a responsible Government in India, (referred to in our earlier telegrams) goes on to propose that the provinces of India shall have the largest measure of independence of the Government of India compatible with the latter's discharge of its responsibilities. Devolution shall take the form of giving responsibility in certain subjects, to be known as transferred subjects; namely, those affording most opportunity for local knowledge and social service; those in which Indians are keenly interested; those in which mistakes would not be irremediable; and those most needing development.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

London, July 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the transport Corvinton, formerly the 16,000 ton Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati, has been sunk in the war zone. Six of the crew are missing. There were no passengers aboard.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT REFORM.

London, July 5.
Momentous proposals for the establishment of a responsible Government in India are now published. The document was signed at Simla on 22nd April by Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy.

It is based on a joint investigation of nearly six months' duration in pursuance of a pledge given by the British War Cabinet on 20th August last year that substantial steps should be taken as soon as possible in the direction of the policy then announced, namely, "the gradual development of a self-governing institution with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

The outstanding proposals are: firstly, completion of the edifice of local self-government in India; secondly, a considerable measure of responsibility in various fields to provincial legislatures which will be mainly composed of directly elected representatives with as broad a franchise as possible under Indian conditions; thirdly, the Viceroy's Legislative Council to be bifurcated, the second chamber being called the Council of State; fourthly, provision of machinery for periodic inquiry for considering whether further subjects can be transferred to popular control; fifthly, setting up of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs; sixthly, an inquiry into the constitution and working of the Secretary of State's Council and the India Office; seventhly, the creation of an Indian Privy Council and a Council of Indian Princes. The proposals, in which the Government of India and the Council of India concurred, are published not as definitely adopted in all details by the War Cabinet, but for purposes of discussion and criticism. The Report emphasises the complexity and difficulty of the Indian problem and testifies to the courage and patience and high purpose with which the existing edifice of the Government of India has been built up and to the hearty and genuine sympathy of the people of India with the cause of the Allies to which India has so largely contributed. The Report shows that the declarations of British and American statesmen regarding the liberalising aims of the Allies have given new force and vitality to the growing demand among the progressive section of Indians for self-government.

In a letter to the "Times" Lord Sydenham says that where he differs with Sir Valentine Chirol is that as the only class of Indians which is influential at present is working strenuously to destroy the one safeguard of peace in India, he is gravely distrustful of any experiment which would place power in its hands. There is not yet the smallest democratic basis in India whereon Parliamentary Institutions can rest. He fully agrees with Sir Valentine that a progressive policy is necessary and he will support far reaching reforms in the Raj and India Office.

ITALY CONGRATULATED.

London, July 6.
The Press Bureau says: The Supreme War Council at its seventh session earnestly congratulated the Italian army and people on the memorable defeat of the Austro-Hungarian army. It regarded this victory at a critical period of the war as an invaluable contribution towards the eventual success of the Allied cause. A feature of the session was the presence at the third meeting of Sir E. Borden, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, Mr. Lloyd and other Ministers of the British Overseas Dominions whom Mr. Lloyd George presented. On behalf of the Supreme War Council Mr. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando tendered these representatives of the Allied nations for the very great services rendered on the battlefield by the Dominion troops. The Council considered all the aspects of the war situation jointly with General Foch and the other military advisers, and came to important decisions in regard thereto.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Take Fifteen Hundred Prisoners.

London, July 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The number of prisoners captured in the operations on 4th July at the Somme and in subsequent German counter-attacks exceeds fifteen hundred, including forty officers. There is hostile artillery on the Scherpenberg.

A wireless German official message says: Southward of the Somme the enemy penetrated the village and wood of Hamel. Our counter-attack frustrated his attack eastward of Hamel.

There has been a week of intense air fighting, the outstanding features of which were the abnormally high percentage of German machines destroyed by the British and the increasingly menacing portent of the British air raids over Germany whose larger and more distant cities are now in constant fear of attack. This is occasioning a rapidly spreading feeling of anxiety and alarm throughout Germany. The new British Independent Flying Force is especially conspicuous by a series of heavy and telling blows against big industrial centres in the Rhine provinces. Naval airmen have also vigorously and daringly offensive against vital enemy sea stations on the Belgian coast.

A message from Sir Douglas Haig says: We prisoners a few in patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Ypres. There is hostile artillery activity between Villers Bretonneux and the Ancre.

Aerial Operations.

London, July 5.

The Admiralty states that during the 1st, 2nd and 3rd July aeroplanes dropped fifteen and a half tons of bombs. Fires were started at Bruges and also Varsenare aerodrome. Bombs were observed among the sheds, hangars and warehouses on the Mariakerke aerodrome, also on the lockgates at Zebrugge and on sheds and warehouses on the quay at Ostend.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation says: Aeroplanes co-operated successfully in the attack on July 4, southward of the Somme by heavily bombing the German positions throughout the previous night and by machine-gunning and bombing, from low altitudes, enemy troops and transports during the actual operation. We destroyed eleven machines and drove down ten uncontrollable. Four British machines engaged in that area are missing. All engaged on other parts of the front returned. We dropped 33½ tons of bombs on July 4 and on the night of July 4 and 5.

Artillery Activity.

London, July 6.

An Air Ministry official statement says: On the morning of July 5 aeroplanes heavily attacked the rail station at Coblenz. Observation was difficult owing to the clouds. They also successfully attacked Saarbrücken, where we brought down one of the attacking aeroplanes and drove down another. All the machines returned.

A French communiqué reports that moderate reciprocal artillerying is more lively south of the Aisne, particularly in the regions of Cútry and Montgobert. We raided west of Bussines and brought back prisoners.

FURTHER ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, July 5.

An Italian official message states: On the lower Piave, having repulsed a violent counter-attack, we destroyed new centres of the enemy's resistance. We considerably extended our occupation south-eastward of Chiesanuova and northward of Cavazzuola, imprisoning 419, and taking 9 batteries of six howitzers and many machine-guns. We penetrated the enemy positions north-eastward of Grappa. We repulsed two counter-attacks on the Asiago Plateau, engaging the enemy with bayonet and bomb, inflicting severe losses. The British destroyed a post at Carove.

LIMBURG RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The Hague, July 5.

The Allied Legations have issued a statement emphasising that the Associated Powers never contemplated conceding the transit of military supplies on the Limburg Railway.

HEDJAZ ARABS' ATTACK.

London, July 6.

A Palestine official message says: The Hedjaz Arabs attacked and captured Kakaat-el-Ahmar on the 28th June and took sixty prisoners.

NORWAY'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, July 5.

Twenty Norwegian vessels of a tonnage of 26,233 tons were lost in June owing to the war.

DUTCH POLITICS.

Amsterdam, July 5.

The Dutch elections, conducted on a basis of proportional representation, have resulted hitherto in the defeat of the Liberals who now tie with the Right groups with about fifty seats each. The Catholics and Socialists have the largest gains. The Cabinet has resigned and a coalition Ministry is more probable.

GERMANS SECURE RUMANIAN OIL.

Milan, July 5.

M. Take Jonescu, interviewed at Lucerne, said that the Germans have got the Rumanian Petroleum wells and are working one hundred motor lorries removing the oil for submarines.

ARMENIAN ACTIVITY.

Amsterdam, July 5.

A telegram from Tiflis says that 25,000 Armenian troops have occupied Erivan.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 7.

Silver is quiet.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S LIBEL ACTION.

Amsterdam, July 5.

Dr. von Kuehlmann's libel action against Herr Lohm, editor of the "Deutsche Blätter," and Herr Duncke, editor of the "Alldeutsche Blätter," for allegations as to his immorality at Bukharest has opened. The Judge asked accused to settle the matter by loyal explanation. Herr Lohm said he did not desire to wash dirty linen in sight of the enemy countries but the article had a political aim, namely the removal of von Kuehlmann as politically harmful. Therefore if von Kuehlmann promised to resign shortly he was prepared to assure von Kuehlmann that he did not intend to affront him in his private capacity. Herr Duncke concurred. The Judge said it was impossible for von Kuehlmann to give such a promise. The court decided to sit in private because publicity would endanger the security of the State.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

New York, July 5.

The Japanese Ambassador, Baron Ishii, speaking at Fairhaven, Massachusetts, pledged Japan to continue her full share in the war as she judged would conduce to the most efficient success. He characterized the rumour of possible rapprochement between Japan and Germany as a fine specimen of German intrigue, designed to separate the Allies. It betrayed utter ignorance of the Japanese character.

Baron Ishii delivered the following message from the people of Japan to the people of the United States:—"We trust you, love you, and, if you let us, will walk by your side in loyal good fellowship down all the coming years."

NOT THE TIME FOR PEACE.

London, July 5.

The International Socialist leader M. Branting interviewed in Paris said that at present it was impossible to talk of peace. It was first necessary to have a democracy which the Allies represented.

"THE ENTENTE OF COMMERCE."

London, July 5.

H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace addressed the delegates of the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Commercial Conference at which all the British Dominions are also represented. His Majesty emphasised that Allied unity of action commercially was proving one of the main features of Allied strength. He hoped this joint action would be as powerful an instrument of the happiness and prosperity of Allied peoples as it had proved in defeating the schemes of our enemies. "May the Entente of Commerce be a guide and forerunner of that universal peace to which we all look forward with patient confidence as the triumph of our arms."

BRILLIANT BRIGADIER.

Remarkable Story of Bravery in the Field.

A London report dated May 10th states that Brig-Gen. Sandeman Carey, who commanded the scratch force of British and American troops which closed up the gap in the British line between the Third and Fifth Armies in the early days of the March offensive, had been promoted to the rank of Major-General. The following narrative by Mr. Hamilton Fyfe refers to the feats of General Sandeman-Carey's force:—
Now that the British correspondents with the Armies in France have been permitted to tell that in the last days of March the French troops came to the relief of our front to the south of the Somme, there can be no harm in my giving some account of the gallant way in which that front was held by its thin khaki line of defenders.

Among all the episodes of that difficult and dangerous period which followed the overwhelming assault upon us, none is more picturesque than this, none illustrates more vividly the character of open warfare, and few reflect finer credit on British pluck and doggedness in the face of heavy odds.

The story begins on the sixth day of the battle, Tuesday, March 26th. After the Germans had entered Albert on the north of the Somme and Boys on the south, and were advancing rapidly along the river itself, there was a perilously weak sector in our front. This sector began at the river near Sally-Laurette and extended south-westerly down to about the little stream called the

Loos. It was urgent that it should be strengthened, but I believe there was a difficulty in finding troops immediately available for the purpose.

There was no time to lose. If we had not been so strong in the air that we kept the German aeroplanes from scouting over our lines and discovering our weak spot the enemy might have been pouring through already. Next day he would certainly push forward patrols to test our strength, would find a chance to get through and would at once take advantage of it.

At 2 a.m. orders were given for creating a composite force, and employing it to strengthen the line running through Hamel to the wood of Hangard until the French relief appeared. This could not be expected for at least three days, probably more, and the troops to be sent would of necessity be a scratch lot. But they were Englishmen and they would be told how much depended upon them. There was no doubt in anybody's mind that they would hold on grimly so long as breath remained in their bodies.

First it was necessary to appoint a commander. He must be a man of energy, initiative, rapid decision; also one who would give the men confidence in his leadership. These qualities were found in an artillery general, and the emergency unit was named after him.

Before daylight the rounding-up of men for the new force had begun. The labour battalions in the neighbourhood were called upon, and in every case responded with alacrity. There was an infantry training school at hand. This furnished a respectable contingent both of officers and men, electricians and signallers, Royal Engineer field companies, and a party of United States engineers,

Men engaged in all the various jobs which have to be done behind the lines were quickly made up into companies and battalions. By noon they were ready to march and at two o'clock in the afternoon they had already started digging scratch positions for themselves, machine-gun emplacements, and so forth.

I should have mentioned that some fifty troops from a cavalry regiment were allotted to the Force, which henceforward is split with a capital F, and that it was given some guns, but these guns it had to yield up again immediately. There was even greater need for them elsewhere.

It was not until it had been in the field for some little time that the Force was able to get artillery. As soon as they had it they certainly used it to good advantage. To that I can bear witness from seeing the batteries at work, but in the beginning it was the men who held the enemy back with their bodies and with the fine British spirit of them, and under their active commander secured the situation so far as this particular peril was concerned. But for them the enemy might have pushed through into Amiens.

The attacks upon this part of the front were frequent and vigorous, but the scratch battalions fought stubbornly, and though they had to yield some ground they made the enemy pay dearly for it. Nor was anything gained by the Germans in the way of territory in spite of their efforts. Once our men were in a hard place. The large forces pressed them back so that their line bent south-westward of Villers-Bretonneux (3½ miles east of Amiens). Not being seasoned troops—most of them, indeed, not having had any experience of this kind before—they could not have been severely blamed if they had broken under the fierce pressure. They did nothing of the sort. They did begin to fall back, but fighting all the time, and luckily at this critical moment other British troops, cavalry and infantry, were sent to help them. Thus the line was restored.

I chanced upon the Force after it had been "sticking it" for four days. The men were in good heart; the batteries were pounding the Boche most effectively on the skyline; stretcher-bearers could be seen at their devoted work somewhere about the battlefield. Their general was riding round looking for himself to see how things were going and encouraging his men. All his improvised staff arrangements were working admirably. A very capable young man whom I had known before in the more ornamental capacity of A.D.C. got the chance of his life and seemed to be making good use of it.

The Force was then looking for relief. Not long after that relief came and with it the necessity of keeping the Force together passed. It had done its work. The line had been held. The battalions scraped up and thrown together had proved that the confidence placed in them was justified. They broke up again and dissolved into their former elements. But the record of their pluck and resolution must not be lost. Let it be as I have tried to give some sketchy outline of it here. Some day I hope I shall be able to tell it in fuller detail.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

A Clever Schoolboy.

News has been received stating that also Kar, elder son of M. W. P. Kar, O. M. G., British Consul-General at Tientsin, had gained a 1100 per annum scholarship at Rugby, with distinction in Greek and Latin.

NOTICES.

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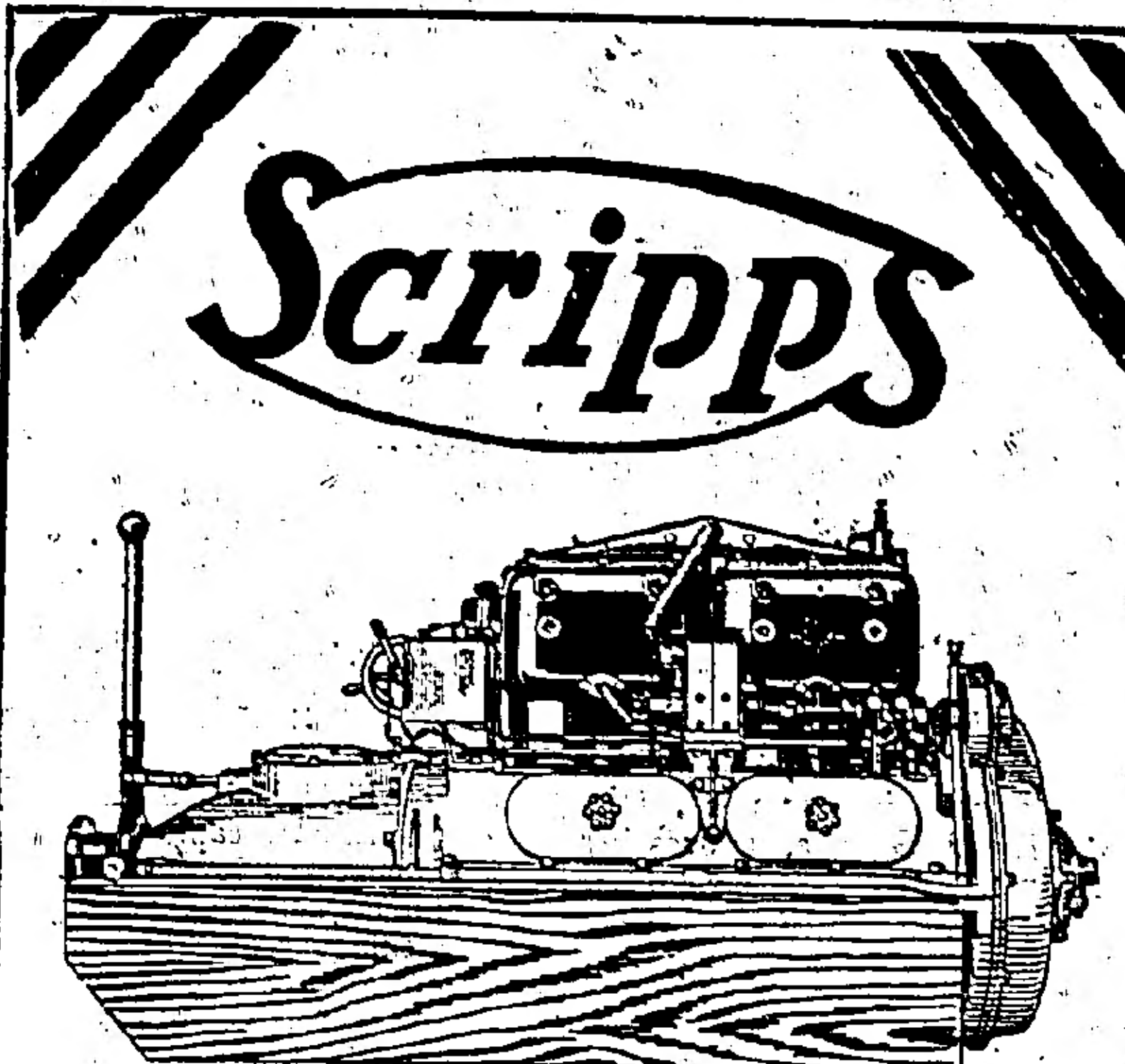
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NOTICES.

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All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

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GENERAL NEWS.

New Chinese Postage Stamps.
The China Office learns that the Chinese Postal Authorities have just printed a \$20 stamp of the current issue, in black and yellow. It is for use at certain of the larger offices for money order purposes, but is also sold to the public on demand.

Shipping Controller Loses a Second Son.

Lieutenant E. Macleay, of the Scots Guards, eldest son of Sir J. P. Macleay, the Shipping Controller, has been killed at the front. The Controller's second son, Lieutenant W. S. Macleay, of the Scottish Rifles, was killed in action in 1915. He has three younger sons.

Mr. Arnold Lupton's Appeal.

An unsuccessful appeal was made at London Sessions recently by Mr. Arnold Lupton, ex-M.P., against his sentence of six months' imprisonment for having in his possession, in contravention of D.O.B.A., a leaflet that did not bear the name of the writer and printer. Sir A. Bodkin now said that letters were found in Mr. Lupton's possession from German prisoners of war thanking him for literature he had sent them. Sir Robert Wallace said he did not think a more wicked document could be conceived.

Col. Cornwallis-West's Will.

Colonel William Cornwallis-West, V.D., of Ruthin Castle, Ruthin, Denbigh, and Newlands Manor, Milford-on-Sea, Hants, Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire since 1872, Liberal M.P. for the Western Division of Denbighshire, 1885 and 1886, and as a Liberal Unionist, 1886 and 1892, who died on July 4, left an un-settled estate of the value of £10,825, the net personalty being nil. The testator leaves everything he may die possessed of to his wife, Mary Adelaide Virginia Thomasina Esposita Cornwallis-West.

Labour M.P.'s Son Killed.

Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board, has received news that his son, Acting Capt. Arthur Walsh, South Lancs. Regiment, has been killed in action. Capt. Walsh enlisted as a private shortly after the outbreak of war. He was a very successful student. By means of a scholarship he passed from the elementary school to the University, and had taken both B.A. and M.A. degrees. He also studied at the Sorbonne, Paris. Some time ago he was awarded the Military Cross, with which he was decorated by the King.

Memorial to Fallen M.P.'s

In the House of Commons recently, Sir W. Essex raised the movement for providing a memorial to members of the House who fell in the war, and expressed the hope that nothing would be done to interfere with the beauty of Westminster Palace. Captain Carr-Gomm thought that a simple tablet should be provided by the Government giving the names of members who fell in the war and their constituencies. Apart from this there could be a monument subscribed for by members of both House. Sir S. Roberts as a member of a Subcommittee which was acting for the Subscribers' Committee, said that subscriptions had been invited from members of both Houses, and up to the present they had got over £2,000. Three gentlemen had been asked to provide designs, and those designs were now in the room. The official who was finally responsible was of course, the Commissioner of Works, but the position now was that three members of the Committee had been asked to reconsider the matter both in regard to the selection of the site and also as to the design. Sir A. Mond said that all desired that there should be a memorial on the best site they could secure and by the best available artist. He had made it clear that he must reserve his judgment as to site and design until a scheme was definitely adopted. He would consider the suggestion as to placing a tablet in the House apart from the memorial to be subscribed for, this tablet to give the names of the members and also the officers of the House who fell in the war.

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GENERAL NEWS.

War Bonds for French Red Cross.
The London Committee of the French Red Cross has just received a donation of \$1,000 Five per cent. War Loan Bonds from Mr. Arthur Hawley, "in recollection of many happy days spent in France."

Contravention of the Liquor Laws.

Nellie Bonner, daughter of the landlord of the Globe Tavern, Bow Street, was fined \$20 at Bow Street Police Court for serving a glass of brandy during prohibited hours to a man who represented that he was ill from heart trouble. The customer was fined \$5.

Sir John Simon.
The Press Association learns that the notification in the Gazette that Major Sir John Simon had relinquished his appointment in the Air Force does not imply that he is giving up his commission. On the contrary, he expects to be returning to France to continue his service. When the Air Force came into being on April 1 every body who had previously held a commission in the army, but who was working with the Air Force, "relinquished" his appointment because he was gazetted to a new commission in the Air Force.

A Casual Arrested.
John McLean, Bolshevik Con- vult in Glasgow, was arrested recently in connection with speeches, in which he is alleged to have urged that the workers should take control of the Glasgow City Chambers, post offices, banks, newspaper offices, food stores, and ships on the Clyde. He is also alleged to have urged that unless the Government followed the example of the Russian revolutionists the workmen should down tools, seize the police and the coal mines, and that farmers should be compelled to produce food. He was committed for trial.

Musical Libraries for the Troops.
Mr. Herman Darowski and Mr. Percy A. Scholes are co-operating in the organisation of a national collection of instruments and music for the use of soldiers and sailors in Y.M.C.A. huts; and they are (says *The Times*) making a special appeal throughout the country for music and musical instruments of all kinds. The object of this appeal is to establish a musical library at each of the 2,000 Red Huts of the Association, in order that the soldiers, among whom are some of the best musicians of the day, may, after the stress of battle, find at hand the kind of musical enjoyment that appeals to them most.

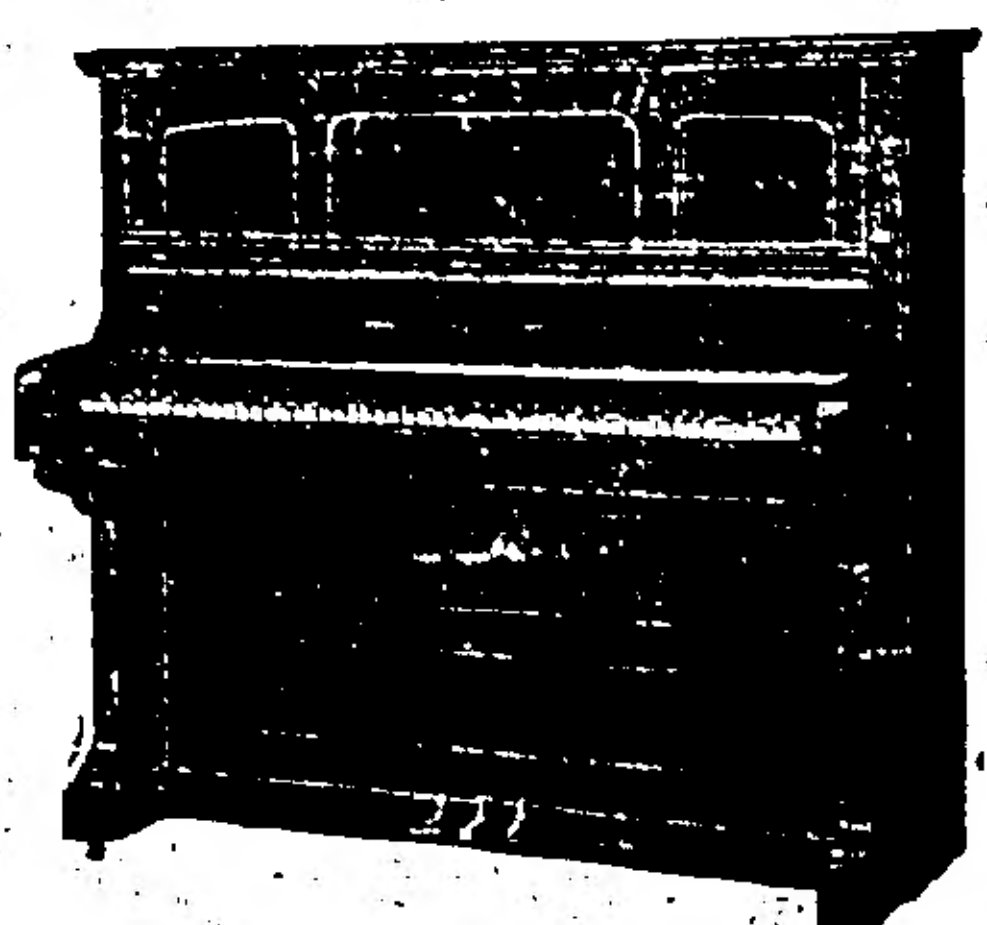
"Angel Hosts."
A day of intercession for the nation and its defenders was observed recently at the Central Hall, Westminster, by the London District of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The prayers offered included one for victory and the breaking of militarism, and for purging of England from "its old traditional sin, its pride, its drunkenness, its many many vices." The Rev. Dinwale T. Young pleaded for "splendid tenacity" in prayer, declaring that "if we pray in a confident spirit we are bound to prevail." One minister expressed belief that the enemy was checked in a supernatural way at Mons, and prayed for the intervention of more angel hosts to-day.

A 74-Year-Old Recruit.
An extraordinary case came before the Aberdeen War Pension Committee recently. The applicant, who was appealing against a decision that the disability for which he was discharged was not attributable to or aggravated by his service in the present war, stated that he had re-enlisted in the R.A.M.C. at the age of 74. He was discharged after five months' service for rheumatism and debility. His first enlistment dates from 1880, when he joined the famous 93rd at the close of the Indian Mutiny. After prolonged consideration the Committee came to the conclusion that the rheumatism and debility were due more to old age than to service, but decided to recommend that in view of the special circumstances the applicant should receive a gratuity. Another man came under the care of the Committee recently whose age on the date of discharge from the service was 67.

NOTICES.

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THE BRITISH FORCES.

Demobilisation Scheme.

The following statement concerning the eventual demobilisation of the British Army, was issued recently by the British Ministry of Labour, London:

Although the time for the demobilisation of His Majesty's Forces is not yet in sight, the Government thinks it should be known that the problem has been receiving close attention.

The Reconstruction Committee appointed by the late Government to consider plans for the ultimate demobilisation of the Forces has now presented to the War Cabinet a scheme for effecting the discharges and the re-settlement in civil life of the members of the Forces. The scheme is the result of very careful consideration of all aspects of the problem by the Committee and the Government Departments concerned. Obviously it would be premature to make public the details of this scheme at the present time, but a full announcement will be made in due course. It may be stated, however, that the responsibility for carrying out demobilisation will rest with the Admiralty and the War Office so far as the naval and military arrangements are concerned and with the Ministry of Labour as regards the resettlement of discharged sailors and soldiers in civil life.

The Lords Commissioners of Admiralty and the Army Council have accepted as the basis of their plans for demobilisation the principle that when a lasting peace has been assured, men must be released from the Forces in accordance with civil rather than naval or military requirements.

In order to help the sailors and soldiers to get back into civil life as quickly and as possible, the Ministry of Labour propose to use the Machinery of Employment Exchanges, which is the only national organisation sufficiently strong for the purpose, but in order to assist the Ministry and the exchanges to carry out the task which will be imposed on them, the Minister of Labour proposes to invite the employers' associations and trade unions to

give him the fullest possible assistance, both centrally and locally. In the first place, a Central Committee, to be known as the Labour Resettlement Committee, has been set up consisting of representatives of the employers and the trade unions in the principal industries in equal numbers, together with representatives of the Departments concerned with Demobilisation. The Minister of Labour will be Chairman of the Committee, and he has appointed Lord Barnham to be Vice-Chairman. To this Committee, the Minister will look for advice and information on all questions affecting resettlement.

In addition to the Labour Resettlement Committee, local Advisory Committees, have been set up in connection with all the principal Employment Exchanges, consisting of representatives of the employers and trade unions in the principal local industries in equal numbers, to whom will be added, for the purpose of demobilisation, a certain number of representatives of local bodies particularly concerned with the welfare of discharged soldiers. It is hoped that a great deal of the work of finding employment for discharged men and of adjusting the difficulties which may arise in individual cases will be performed by these committees, which the Minister regards as a vital part of the machinery for the resettlement of industry.

Further, in addition to the general questions which will be dealt with by the Central Committee, and the local individual questions which will be dealt with by the Local Advisory Committees, there are a number of problems which can only be satisfactorily solved on a basis of industry. The Minister is accordingly very anxious that Joint Standing Industrial Councils shall be set up for the organised industries as soon as possible on the lines recommended by the Whiteley Report, to which he would be prepared to refer immediately a number of problems of this kind, which require careful consideration by workmen and employers sitting together. The functions of resettlement would be co-ordinated by the Central Committee.

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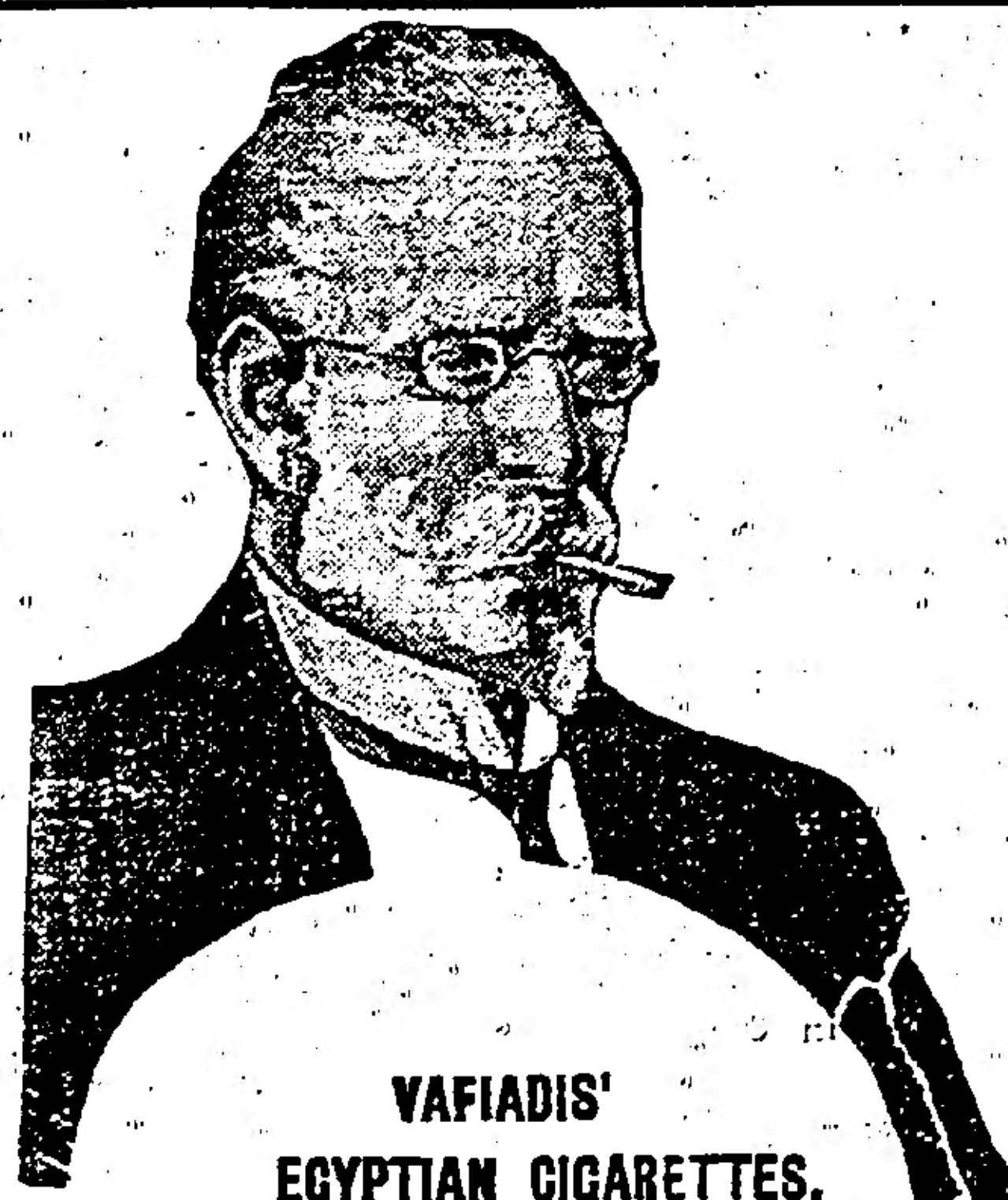
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Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	10	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
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Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Supertine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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By means of the machinery described above, the Minister hopes to secure that arrangements shall be made for coping with the problems of resettlement over the whole field of industry which shall be in harmony with national and local requirements and also with the peculiar needs created by the conditions obtaining in each of the principal industries. The Government feel that the problem can only be successfully dealt with in close co-operation with employers' organisations and trade unions throughout the country, and the plan which has been drawn up and has been generally approved by the War Cabinet has been devised with that end in view.

The Government of India has under consideration the various problems connected with the future demobilisation of all troops based upon India and is in close touch with the Home Government on the subject.

GENERAL NEWS.

Leeds Tram Fares Raised.

Leeds Corporation Tramways Committee has approved a scheme for increasing the revenue by about 50 per cent. The scheme involves the abolition of half-penny fares, and the increase of all other tramway fares by 50 per cent. The necessity for the increase has arisen mainly through the recent big increase in the tramways wages bill.

Sergt. Jeffries.

Information has been received at Lifford that Sergt. Henry Jeffries, one of the five sons of Commissioner Jeffries, who left England to take charge of the Salvation Army work in China, is alive and well and a prisoner of war. Sergt. Jeffries had been reported as killed and a memorial service was held by Lifford's Salvationists.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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MARRIAGE.

RAILTON-NEAVE.—At St. John's Cathedral, on July 8, by the Rev. A. D. Stewart, Norman Leslie Howard Railton to Miss Mary (Mollie) Neave.

DAUGHTER.

RODGER.—At Peak Hospital, on 7th July, Mary Kinnsair Sinclair, beloved wife of J. Rodger, China Sugar Refinery. Funeral will pass the monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918.

AMERICA'S WONDERFUL EFFORT.

When the United States entered the war, Germany professed to regard the development with absolute unconcern and was as pious to show that by reason of the U-boat campaign it would be impossible for America to take any real or active part in the struggle. At the present moment, however, somewhat revised opinions must prevail in Berlin, for with every day that passes it becomes increasingly clearer that the Americans are in the war heart and soul and that the part they are playing is becoming more formidable as time goes on. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the American effort, when it reaches its full limits, may well be the deciding factor in the war. Never a week goes by that does not bring fresh evidence of what the United States is doing, in earnest co-operation with the Allies to secure the final overthrow of that spirit of aggressive militarism which has its chief exponent in the German nation and which the Entente Powers have sworn to rid the world of, once and for all.

Recently some wonderfully striking statistics have been made public showing the whole-hearted manner in which America is concentrating her energies on the war and nothing but the war. Taking the armed forces first, it has just been announced that there are well over two million men at present serving in the Army, this figure being no less than nine times the number enlisted fourteen months ago. We do not know precisely how many of these are actually on the European battlefields, but we do know that since March last an army of 720,000 has been rushed to France, of which well over 276,000 sailed during June alone. Concerning America's naval effort, Admiral Sims states that at present there are 250 U.S. war vessels in European waters, these being manned by 3,000 officers and 40,000 men, and that this number will be trebled during the coming year. Quite recently also the news was given out that the personnel of the American Navy is being increased from 87,000 to 131,000. In the production of destroyers and submarine chasers America is making great headway, and the Secretary of the Navy assures us that these craft will be launched in greater and greater numbers, until, in co-operation with other Allied vessels, they will free the world of the assassins of the sea. But there is another respect in which America is making truly wonderful strides, and that is in shipbuilding. Before the war, the American mercantile marine was, considering the immense seaboard of the United States, an almost negligible quantity; now it is becoming one of the marvels of war creation. The "Glorious Fourth" was this year marked by a most astounding feat—the launching of a hundred ships of more than 400,000 tons. Thus in one day shipping tonnage larger than America's whole losses in the war took the water, and it is announced that before the present year is ended the unprecedented total of a million tons will have been constructed. What this will mean to American shipping after the war can be imagined, for if the rate of construction is maintained the United States will find that the war has lifted her into a high place among the world's maritime nations.

There are a few solid facts concerning America's magnificent war effort. They reflect the virility and enterprise of a nation which, having made up its mind, is determined to marshal its whole energies with the one object of ending the present insensate strife at the earliest possible moment. And what has already been accomplished is, we may be sure, only a tithe of what will yet be performed. America is proving a wonderful tower of strength to the Allied cause. She is, moreover, illustrating another great German miscalculation. Germany, consumed with ideas of her own strength and importance, reckoned that nothing that America could do would have any material effect on the war, just as, in the early days of the struggle, she viewed Britain's military effort as altogether beneath notice. She has been disillusioned on both points, and to-day the great combine of freedom-loving nations look to the future with serene confidence, well knowing that each and all will do their part towards securing the overthrow of Prussianism and all that it stands for.

The Canton Situation.

It will have been seen from our issue of Saturday that the Canton face still proceeds merrily, the reorganisation of the so-called Union Military Government having reached the stage at which the appointments of Ministers is being considered. Thus the movement now takes definite form and plainly becomes an effort to set up a definite Government which is to ignore the Central Authority and to assume to itself all legislative rights. The malecontents have not raised the banner of revolt in Peking itself, but have congregated in the South and entered upon a campaign against the recognised Government of the country. That is a point which the Southerners are for ever passing glibly over, and it is, moreover, one which demonstrates the rebellious character of the movement. Themselves accusing the Northern Government of trying to "wreck the country," they are doing more to perpetuate the existing unrest than any other body of men. The way to attain concord is not to set force against force, but to seek constitutional means for adjusting the differences. The Southern agitators, however, prefer the former course and claim for themselves all the virtues while at the same time proclaiming their rebellious acts as the essence of legality. With such a situation before us, it becomes clear that there is small hope of a compromise being effected, and the only development which can end the present foolishness is for the recognised Government of the land to take steps to assert its authority to the full.

The Western Front.

So far from the Germans launching their much-advertised offensive against the Allies on the Western Front, they are being subjected to quite a material measure of pressure at the present moment. The latest operations of the British are deeply satisfactory, for in addition to capturing a number of useful points and effecting improvements in their line along a front of five miles, they have had another useful haul of some fifteen hundred prisoners, including a battalion commander and the greater part of his staff, to say nothing of the war material captured. This follows the recent strategic improvements effected by both the French and the Americans in other sectors and shows that the Allies are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet. It will mean, too, that when the enemy thrust does come, we shall be better prepared to meet it.

British Interests in China.

We are glad to note that Sir Charles Hobhouse has again brought into prominence the question regarding the negotiations that recently appear to have taken place between the Chinese Government and a Japanese Syndicate with reference to the proposed acquisition by the latter of the Feng Huang-Shan Iron Mines. Those mines, as is well known, are in the Yangtze Valley in the "Sphere of Interest" which has for a considerable time past been considered as particularly important to the commercial interests of Great Britain. Lord Robert Cecil, it will be recalled, endeavoured to justify, or at least to explain, the negotiations that had taken place regarding the mines as not conflicting with the policy of the "Open Door." To all concerned, however, as we pointed out at the time, it would be much more satisfactory if, while recognising that the policy of the "Open Door" is probably the fairest to all, the Chinese Government would consider the advisability, in such circumstances, of giving an option to the nation which is generally recognised as having a prior claim. Such important negotiations, also, should not be conducted without first bringing the matter before the Minister of the nation whose "Sphere of Interest" is affected. In the present case neither Sir John Jordan nor the Foreign Office were consulted. Consequently, as we have stated, we are glad to note that the matter is still receiving the attention of the House of Commons until representations can be made to the Chinese Government in order to ensure delay in the final grant until full consideration of British interests is assured.

DAY BY DAY.

NATURE NEEDS MAN THAT HE MAY BE USEFUL TO OTHER MEN.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 18th anniversary of the passing of the Australian Commonwealth Act.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3½d.

Communication Restored.
The Great Northern Telegraph Co. announces that cable communication with America is restored.

A War Article.
Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs, contributes an interesting article on "The European War and its Effect on China" to the current issue of the Yellow Dragon.

The Colony's Health.
For the twenty-four hours ended July 6, two fatal cases of spotted fever were notified. Out of three cases of bubonic plague two proved fatal and there were also two fatal cases of enteric fever.

Telegraphic Delay.
The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. announces that home-ward telegrams are heavily delayed owing to the extra traffic on the Eastern route, caused by the interruption of the Pacific route.

Anniversary of the War.
August 4th, the fourth anniversary of the entrance of the British Empire into the Great War falls on a Sunday this year. There will be special prayer in St. John's Cathedral on that day and other arrangements which will be announced later.

The Water Supply.
The Water Return made up the July let, shows that the storage in reservoirs of the City and Hill Districts was 1,212 18 million gallons against 414.98 million gallons last year. In Kowloon the respective figures were 282.73 and 254.74 million gallons.

Expensive Tobacco.
A Chinese trading on a steamer running to Kowloon, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, with importing eight pounds of Chinese tobacco without paying duty. The duty should have been eighty cents, and his Worship fined the man ten times the duty payable—\$8, and confiscated the tobacco.

Too Soon.

When a returned banished was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, he stated that he thought his time had expired. He was banished for five years in October, 1913, and said that the detective who sent him away told him that every nine months counted as a year. He only came back eight days ago. Sergeant Ingham deposed to arresting the man as he was trying to pawn a jacket. His Worship passed the very light sentence of seven days' hard labour.

Alleged Child Cruelty.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting a little servant girl in her employ. The girl had several scars on the face. It is alleged by the prosecution that the woman beat the girl with a rattan, whilst the defendant said she beat the girl because she would not come from the verandah. Mr. A. H. Crow appeared to defend, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon for the attendance of Dr. McKenny.

Insufficient Evidence.

The folk of a shop at 67, Bonham Strand, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of \$845. From the story of the manager of the shop, it appeared that the defendant took the money to pay some accounts with, but he should have waited until he could have been accompanied by the accountant. Soon after he had left the shop, he returned and said that the money had been stolen from him. The defendant went into the witness box and told a long story of how he was met by two men, who showed him some other notes and eventually obtained the money from him by a trick. Sergeant Blackman stated that although the affair took place on Thursday last it was not reported to the Police until yesterday afternoon, and all chance of making enquiries had been lost. After hearing both sides, his Worship did not consider that there was enough evidence to convict, and accordingly discharged the accused.

FAMILY LITIGATION.

More Interesting Points on Chinese Custom.

The case which has been before Sir William Rees Davies, K.O., in the Supreme Court, for some days, in which an appeal is made for the decision of the Court whether the eldest son of a deceased intestate father is entitled to a double share of the property, was resumed this morning.

Interesting evidence was given by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, who was called to speak as to the custom prevailing in Chinese villages and also as regards the functions of the elders and the likely decision to be made by them when sitting on a case similar to the one now before the Court. Mr. Lau said that the Tai Sing Luk Lai is an Imperial law, but the various villages regulate their different customs. By the law of Tai Sing, the property is divided into equal shares, but customs varied according to different villages.

The Chief Justice:—I may take it that the value of the Tai Sing has no practical application at all?—In a sense, no. The law would hold good so far as a magistrate is concerned.

Supposing the village elders decide that all sons should share alike, would there be any appeal?—According to custom, the eldest son has the right to state a case for the Court, but in that case the Magistrate generally accepts the decision of the elders.

The Chief Justice:—It is rather a far cry in that case. Would it be possible to give a younger son a bigger share than the eldest son?—No; in the case of an eldest son he is generally entitled to more than his younger brothers. That is the custom.

Can you tell me of any case where the eldest son has taken an equal share?—No; in almost every case he gets a bigger share. A case came up before the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the members agreed that the eldest son was entitled to a larger share. They agreed, however, that it should not be more than one-and-a-half.

Supposing this matter had been left to you—if all parties had agreed to leave it to you—would you have taken the decision of the elders?—Yes; there are generally four or five elders, all of whom are men who have lived in a certain village for a number of years. They apply the customs prevailing in their decisions.

The Chief Justice quoted the evidence of one of the witnesses in the case before the Court, in which he said he was 25 years of age and had lived in the village of Nam Chan all his life. He said he had never heard of the eldest son taking a double share of the property or a larger share unless it was agreed upon by the family.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak:—It might be a custom of the village. The elders of that village should be sent for. I would rather have that statement from the elders.

The Chief Justice quoted further evidence which had been given by an elder of Nam Chan village. This man said he was born in Nam Chan village; he was 64 years of age. There were seven elders in the village and it was the custom that if a man should die without leaving a will and if the family could not agree about the property, they should confer with the elders of the village, who would then decide. There was no custom in his village entitling the eldest son to a double share. It was the custom to give an equal share. If the eldest son was a poor man, he would probably be given a bigger share. In the absence of these circumstances, he, as an elder, would give an equal share.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak said that probably a little more would be given the eldest son because he had more family obligations to discharge. The eldest son was always entitled to a little more than any of the others. In his district in one or two villages the eldest son would be given a double share, but in other villages the eldest son would probably be given only a larger share, not a double one.

The Chief Justice:—The defendant in this case, who claims a

SOUTH CHINA.

Reorganisation of Military Government.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:—

The reorganisation of the Military Government at Canton in accordance with a resolution of the National Assembly is progressing smoothly. First of the seven Administrative Directors elected have accepted their election certificate, they being Dr. Wu Ting-fang, sometime Acting Premier of the Republic of China; Admiral Lin Tso-yin, Commander-in-chief of the Chinese Navy now in Canton; General Liang Yung-ting, formerly Inspector-General of Liang Kwang; General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan; and Tseng Chun-huan, formerly Viceroy of Liang Kwang. The other two Directors expected are Dr. Sun Ya-sen, First Provisional President of China, and Tang Shao-yi, a former Premier of the Republic.

Members of Parliament are arriving daily at Canton to attend their regular session of the National Assembly. As soon as there is a legal quorum, discussion on a permanent Constitution will begin. It requires two-thirds votes of the National Assembly to adopt the Constitution.

Mr. Tsao, who arrived in Canton July 3, has been busy for the last ten months in Shanghai trying to bring about a settlement between the North and the South. He has now given up the hope of doing anything. The Northern militarists are not only refusing to do what they can to restore internal peace but doing every thing possible to wreck the country and bring China into a net of international complications through their reckless mortgages of national railroads, mines, and other property. Although the National Assembly will repudiate all Peking has done since the illegal interference of the Assembly and the office of the President, the traitorous acts of the North will certainly invite future troubles.

MIRS BAY PIRACY.

A Junk Master's Story.

The story of a piracy in Mirs Bay has been reported to the Police by the master of trading junk, No. 1035.

The man states that he left Hongkong for Sha Tau Kok, with a cargo of rice and sundries and that when he was nearing Tai Lung, in Mirs Bay another boat containing six men came up to him and ordered him to stop. He refused, but when revolver shots were fired he stopped. The men boarded his boat and threatened the crew, driving all the occupants down into the hold, and closing down the hatch. The boat was then sailed towards Tai Lung Wong, in Chinese territory. After some time, hearing no noise on deck, the imprisoned crew managed to release themselves and went on deck to find that the robbers had left, taking with them about \$25.70 worth of cargo. There is, as yet, no trace of the robbers.

double share, says:—"I am a member of the gentry of the Nam Chun village and I am well acquainted with the customs of the village. I say that it is the custom that the eldest son of a deceased man should be entitled to a double share of his father's estate." Is there any distinction drawn between an eldest son who has a son and one who has not?—In the case of the former he is always given something more.

The Chief Justice:—I don't want to puzzle you, Mr. Lau Chu-pak. Counsel have been trying to puzzle me within the past few days.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak said he had a case in mind in which one share was given to the eldest son and half a share to his son. It did not follow that because an eldest son had one share in the will he had a double share in any other hands.

The hearing was adjourned.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It will be interesting to see the amendment of the naturalisation laws promised by the Home Secretary. The late Sir Hubert Herkomer used to say: "In England I am an Englishman; in Germany I am a German." Naturalised here, he went back to Germany in middle life, and there, as a German, married his deceased wife's sister, which our laws then forbade. Returning to England, he found that he had not forfeited his British citizenship. Still a German, as he said, he took out another certificate, and was Englished afresh.

Dr. A. C. Headlam, editor of the Church Quarterly Review, who succeeds Canon Scott Holland in the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Oxford, is what Bishop Wilberforce used to style a "squarean," which means a combination of square and parson. He inherited Whorlton Hall, Darham, where he has resided since his retirement from the principality of King's College, London. A former Fellow of All Souls, he was a member of the common-room there during Mr. Gladstone's last memorable visit to Oxford.

Chalk as an assistance to the war-bread maker, would bring about a prosecution in London; but in Paris, where the scientific brain is unprejudiced, a calcium mixture has many advocates. France's war bread is declared to be salty, which leads to waste in assimilation, and, therefore, to increased consumption—as well as to increase of the gouty. Now the right thing is to use unsalted bread, as the wise people of Turkey do. But you need lime, and you can get it by using prepared chalk mixed with water. The dough becomes whiter, never sour, and has a "very appetising smell," is the verdict of one who has eaten it.

Among the men performing miracles of valour in this battle are the Northumbrians. They have traditions behind them, as Lord Kitchener reminded them. One of the boldest feats in history was achieved on their soil. When the Scottish King, William the Lion, invaded England, a small force of Englishmen set out for Alnwick Castle, where he lay; saw him tilting with his staff, in a meadow near the castle; charged, captured him, and led him prisoner to Newcastle in the very presence of his army. Now if the Northumbrians could locate the Kaiser!

If the Duke of Buccleuch should pass his old home on the Embankment to-day, let him breathe a blessing on Scott. Fifty years ago the old dispute between his family and the Metropolitan Board of Works ended in the courts, and the Board had to pay for the pier to Montagu House, Whitehall, destroyed for the making of the Embankment. Where in all the documents leasing the land from the Crown to the Duke of Buccleuch, where was there mention of a pier? There was no such mention. Nevertheless, the pier had long existed, and "The Fortunes of Nigel" was cited as evidence on the point.

Having spent many profiles years in attempting to persuade the world that Shakespeare was a German, the greedy Hun is now opening a campaign to explain why Napoleon was of similar nationality. Herr Otto Hauser, the anthropologist, declares that Napoleon's mother was of German descent. He states quite absurdly that her maiden name Ramolini is a corruption of Hamelin. He might, while he is about it, put in a similar claim for Romulus and Remus. Ramolini is unquestionably of Latin extraction, and is so like the Latin ramulus, a twig, the diminutive of ramus, as to leave no doubt concerning its derivation.

Nearly 200,000 Men in Greek Army.

Washington, June 26.—Greece will soon have more than 200,000 men under arms, according to official advice received here.

THE LATE REV.
N. C. POPE.

Unveiling of Memorial Tablet.

There was a very large congregation yesterday at the morning service at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on the occasion of the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of the late Rev. N. C. Pope, who was Chaplain of the Church up to the time of his death in February last.

The special form of service was conducted by Archdeacon Barnett, assisted by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone. His Excellency the Governor, (Sir Henry May), accompanied by Lady May and his Aide de Camp, Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, unveiled the tablet. There were many other prominent people present, including the Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Pope. After appropriate Collects had been read, the unveiling was performed by the immediately present besides His Excellency the Governor being Archdeacon Barnett, Sir Paul Chater, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, and two churchwardens, Messrs. R. Packham and J. Robson. The verses and responses were said, after which His Excellency the Governor drew aside the banner veiling the tablet and read aloud the inscription contained thereon—

"In loving memory of Norman Christopher Pope M.A.

"Born, April 26th 1882. Died, February 7th 1918.

"Chaplain of this Church from August 1912 to February 1918.

"I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day.

"For me to live is Christ, to die is gain."

The tablet was then dedicated by Archdeacon Barnett in the following words:—

"In the faith of Jesus Christ we dedicate this Tablet to the Glory of God and in Memory of His servant, Norman Christopher Pope, in the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

After a special prayer and the singing of a hymn, Archdeacon Barnett addressed the congregation from the following text:—

"He that overcometh, I will give to him to sit down with me in my throne, as I also overcame, and sat down with my Father in his throne." He said:—

There is just one thing that counts in the kingdom of God, victory, that is, not for self's sake, but for Christ's. To live for such victory, to know something of his exaltation among the humdrum of daily duties, this is living. Herein we know that we are sharers with the Saviour in His will to victory. It is because we are so slow to appreciate this absorbing need for victory that the Ascended Christ rings out the proclamation of the text for any who have ears to hear. We read the words, and our hearts remain unmoved. We hear them repeated, and our pulses beat never the faster. Yet in them there is promise of position, there is offer of honour, there is assurance of exaltation to be assessors with the Lord of heaven and earth. And apparently, we stand by, not altogether aloof, but for the more part indifferent. Why is this? "Because of your little faith," replied the Master to His disciples who had asked Him the cause of their own failure to victory. The words seem to mean so little to us. They convey nothing real, nothing tangible to our minds. So our will to victory is left limp and purposeless, and the worldly clamour of the moment stifles the call of the Prince of Glory to take up the challenge to fight and win. Yet, if we reflect a moment, we know it can be done. One has been named here to-day, whose memorial newly-raised we have looked upon and dedicated to the glory of God and the memory of His servant. It is to God's glory; for it speaks of a fight well fought, a race well run, of which you yourselves are the living witnesses. Yes, and because of this faith which our brother had in victory, through the blood of Jesus, he was able to

say, when his spirit was about to be imprisoned from the overtired body, the words that are engraved on the tablet, "I know who I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." So run that ye may obtain.

Did you read the soul-stirring Special Order of the Day issued to the troops by Sir Douglas Haig three weeks after the great push began in March last? "Words fail me," he declares, "to express the admiration I feel for the splendid resistance offered by all ranks of our Army under the most trying circumstances. Many amongst us are now tired. To those I would say that victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest. . . . There is no other course open to us but to fight it out. . . . With our backs to the wall, and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight on to the end." The New York correspondent to the Times makes this comment: "Sir Douglas Haig's order, 'With our backs to the wall,' has thrilled the American nation, which is to-day reverberating with renewed expressions of its determination. . . . to wage war until the downfall of German militarism is effected." Not only the American nation but the British people, the French and the Italians, were thrilled likewise. What a vigorous and unmistakable response there has been throughout allied countries to the Field-Marshal's challenge to victory! "With our backs to the wall; with faith in our cause!" Would to God it could be said with any semblance of truth that the armies of God on earth, we Christians, are fighting with our backs to the wall, and believing in the right of our cause, will so fight on to the end. Aye, but what a contrast! The call of the King of Kings is not met with any thrill from most of us, I fear.

"I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot." Can we claim that the indictment we have heard read this morning against the church of Laodicea, in the first century of the Christian era, is inapplicable to much that we see in the church of our own day? It was not merely their indifference that called forth this scathing rebuke. The Laodiceans had their works ("I know thy works"). They did their part—at least so far as other parables, which absorbed their chief interests, would allow. There existed some outward evidence of their connection with the Church. They enjoyed a certain complacent, self-nurtured adherence to the Christian cult that held good, so long as nothing else in the form of self-pleasing, or personal gain came in the way. No, they were not indifferent; they were not cold. They were just 'lepid.' They were without enthusiasm for the cause of Christ. They refused its claim to a first charge upon their best thought. They showed no faith in the victory of a crucified, and now ascended Lord. So there is pronounced against them the measured declaration of the divine preference:—"I would thou wert cold or hot." Or, if you will not be hot, i.e. showing some real appreciation of what the Author of your salvation stands for, I would rather you were coldly antagonistic, standing aloof, deceiving neither yourself nor others. Lukewarmness is intolerable. It is abhorrent, because so deadly deceptive.

It was only the other day that a great statesman from one of our Dominions said in London that the heart of the Empire beat true to one great purpose, and that the cementing force of this strong unity was the Crown. If we may compare heavenly things with earthly, think you not that our Lord has cause for complaint? The cementing force is present in His Person. He is not the defeated opponent of evil, as some suggest. He reigns, and has power. But the manifestation of His victory is delayed, because on earth, where the battle has to be fought out to the bitter end, the heart of His church does not beat true to His great purpose of victory. It is for us He must wait, and for our service. And, that our will to victory may be stiffened, He sounds the call to advance: "He that overcometh, I will give to him to sit down with me in my throne."

Have these words no call for us individually who sit in this church this morning? Our thoughts are much engaged to-day with one whose memory is blessed. You respected your late Chaplain for his faithfulness to God and His cause—for his transparent honesty of purpose. You esteemed him highly for his work's sake. But it was not until he finished the fight, and came victorious through the test of life's battle, that you realised the terrible depth of your own loss. And yet, as many of you know, he was often discouraged in his ministry here. His words to me were repeated, "I know, to some of you: 'I feel I have been long enough at St. Andrew's. I do not seem to get for ward. There is not the response that I look for.' Nevertheless, at your suggestion he consented to continue as your Chaplain for a further, three years, and in that decision you rejoiced. But now he is 'with Christ, which is very far better.'"

Do not, I pray you, misunderstand my meaning in reminding you of these things. To-day you and I feel ourselves to be in the presence of one who is not very far off. In such circumstances truth is not inconsistent, but truth shall be spoken in love. None of us will deny in our hearts that too often we exhibit a foresight concerning the things of the world which we deem unnecessary concerning the things of the kingdom of heaven. If, therefore, we have eluded in once professed allegiance to Jesus Christ: if to-day we recall certain teachings of our late Chaplain that we have hitherto passed over with indifference, may we not to-day also by God's grace, brace our wills to repent, and then to persevere, so that at the moment of our own great adventure, we too shall be able to say with his confidence, "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." Thus our brother, though dead, will yet speak to us, and the prayer we have prayed this morning, over against the tablet yonder, will be answered,—that so often as our eyes shall fall upon the memorial from time to time, we may be reminded of his example—not an example of tepidity, but of boiling heat—in the service of his King. So shall we also be encouraged to follow on to victory.

This most wonderful book of the Revelation is specially suited for these days, because it is the book of victory. Take but one example of the reality of the struggle for right in God's eyes, and the glory of the outcome to those who conquer in His name. Read quietly by and by Revelation XV., and think of its meaning to you. It is a matter of only eight verses. Five of these refer to the final stages of the wrath of God against sin, a subject that is not over popular now-a-days. Verses 2 to 4 tell of a very different theme. As the seer is gazing into heaven, transfixed with what is revealed concerning the seven last plagues, his attention is arrested by another sight gradually unfolding itself before his astonished eyes. And now he sees nothing but a glorious picture of victory, set as a corrective, or a complement to the picture of wrath. There appears to him a rejoicing host, a long procession of men and women who, in loyalty to Jesus Christ, have met in deadly conflict with the powers of evil. For the cause of truth and righteousness they had given their lives, or rather, their bodies. Now these same soldiers of the cross are on royal review, coming "victorious from the beast" with whom they have warred, when on earth it might seem that the adversary had triumphed in their death. But now it is revealed otherwise. It is, after all, they who have conquered, not he. And they pass in review shouting their songs of victory. No lukewarmness about them; for their enthusiasm has reached boiling heat. Listen to their words. There is never a murmur or complaint, never a reminder of sorrow. No suggestion that the way of victory is hard, even; and their struggle unto death is forgotten. These are their words: "righteous and true are Thy ways, thou King of the ages." What a comfort it would be to us in these days of unparalleled suffering if we would take our

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A SCRAMBLE FOR
JEWELLERY.

Sequel to the Capture of
a Thief.

There must have been quite a scramble for jewellery and money in Belchers Street early yesterday morning, according to the story that was told in the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe. A Chinese was charged with the larceny of jewellery and money to total value of \$2,054 80, the property of a woman, living at 77, Belchers Street.

Inspector MacDonald stated that a property owning Company owned over 100 houses in that district and the Company employed a Chinese watchman, whose duty it was to make a round of examination. At 2.30 yesterday morning the watchman happened to come across a man who was leaving an untenanted house in Belchers Street, and went to arrest him. The man ran away, but the watchman chased him, and, with the assistance of an Indian watchman, caught him when near the Rope Factory. Here a desperate struggle ensued, but the man was eventually overpowered by six or seven watchmen, who had been attracted to the spot by the noise. The man, who was defendant, had successfully robbed the complainant's house at 77, Belchers Street, and in the struggle tried to throw all the jewellery and money away. There was a crowd of people by this time and there were many willing hands to pick up the scattered valuables. Most of the property was recovered, but the complainant stated that five \$100 bills were missing, as well as other small things. At the time the accused was arrested he had a key in his possession which fitted the complainant's lock, and, added Inspector MacDonald, the man must have been assisted by someone in the house, for a perfect knowledge of the place was shown.

After taking the evidence, his Worship sentenced the accused to nine months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

stand quietly alongside the seer and gaze with him on this same picture until its details possessed our souls. We see the King of the ages busy with His plan of campaign. His purpose is comprehensive, and looks far away into the future. He calls for volunteers, then trusts and uses them. Later, when these his soldiers and servants are through with it all, when the weariness and suffering of the struggle are over, their one thought is that their trusted Leader has made no mistake. To have led them by an easier path would not have given them their chance! The gift of their body, after all, was a small price to pay for the life of their soul. In all His acts toward them He had been perfectly right. And now their righteousness was made clear. Such is this picture of victory for the King of the ages, and victory, remember, is the one thing that counts. It is not a fable, this victory. These are the stern realities of life, and they test the morale of a man more severely than do the trenches in France. But it is worth everything even life itself, to win through, for by the lips of Truth it is proclaimed for all to hear, "He that overcometh, I will give to him to sit with me in my throne."

POLICE RESERVE
ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr.
F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Police School.
Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., reports the following as having Passed with Credit:—

No. 3 Platoon.—P. C.'s 391 Guimaraes, 759 D. P. J. Lopes, 605 J. M. Rew.

No. 1 Platoon.—P. S. Bullock, P.C.'s 481 Goldring, 451 Pitré, 440 Breakpear, 490 Roa, 731 Wilson, 732 Tobias, 491 Stetter, 675 Ford.

No. 7 Platoon.—P. C. 16 James Weng, Co. Sgt. Major 15 P. Wong, Co. Sgt. 41 Pun Yan Fong, Sgt. 79 J. B. Law.

The list of "Passes" for these Units is posted on the Notice Board.

Parades, Central, 5.30 p.m.
Monday, July 15.—No. 2 Company.

Tuesday, July 16.—No. 3 Company.

Wednesday, July 17.—No. 1 Section.

Thursday, July 18.—No. 2 Platoon.

Friday, July 19.—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station at 5.45 p.m.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 15th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown-Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	At Conduit Road, near the junction of the road with the road leading to the land of the late Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E.	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	\$1,000

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FOUND.—on Barker Road, The Peak, outside "Capitulum House," a small GOLD WRIST WATCH. Owner can have same by giving the correct description to Mr. Holyoak, c/o Messrs. REISS & CO.

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Key West	10th Aug.	Empress of Japan	6th Nov.
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.

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	*Kawachi Maru T. 12,500	FRI. 19th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT. 20th, July, at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.
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*Katori Maru	12,500	FRI. 19th July, at 11 a.m.
*Suwa Maru	12,500	WED. 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	9th July at noon
SHANGHAI	Sunning	11th July at 3 p.m.
CEBU & ILOILO	Hwah Kuei	12th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	16th July at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular scheduled service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of
Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are
Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment
at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong July 8, 1918.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijmanoeck	Amoy	8th July	11th July	Batavia
Tijpanas	Macassar	24th July	1st Aug.	Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574. York Building. [15]DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong...	J. W. Evans	TUES. 9th July at 1 p.m.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	SUN. 14th July at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Mon., 8th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed., 10th July at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 12th July at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 18th July at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Tuensang	Fri., 19th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly
service is maintained via Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VIFIM" calling at
Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted
with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAGENINGEN" leaves for Singapore approximately every
fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted
throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when
indicated on the schedule.BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having approx-
imate accommodation for passengers.CARGO LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Weihaiwei and Ostiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL TEL. NO. 2202.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Subject to audit of the accounts
for the year 1917, the court of
directors recommend the payment
of the usual half-yearly dividend
on the preference stock; and a
balance dividend of 5 per cent.
less income tax on the ordinary
stock, making together with the
interim dividend paid in Novem-
ber last, a total of 7 per cent. for
the year.

Standardisation of Ships.

The Japanese Investigation
Committee on the Standardisation
of Ships held a conference at the
Department of Communications
on the 13th ultimo, when the
departmental authorities and
Drs. Terano and Shiba, of the
Imperial University, were present
in addition to the members of
the Committee. At the conference
a decision was reached on the
outlines of the proposal, and it is
expected that after a further
conference particulars of the
scheme will be published. Though
full particulars of the proposal
are not yet available, it is reported
that the size of vessels to be
built in war-time is to be stand-
ardised at 3,000, 6,000, and 8,000
tons, while the standardised size
of ships to be constructed in times
of peace will range from 2,000 to
12,000 tons.

Future of the Mercantile Marine.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the
Minister for Education, received
at the Board of Education
recently a deputation from the
National Sailors' and Firemen's
Union, with whom he discussed
the training of boys for a sea-
faring life in connection with the
new education proposal of the
Government. Mr. Peter Wright
urged the provision of training
establishments in London, on the
Bristol Channel, the Mersey, the
Clyde, and the North-East Coast,
where boys from 14 to 16 years
of age would receive a nautical
training to fit them to become
the future personnel of the
British Mercantile Marine. Mr.
E. Cathery said that such a
scheme would ensure that our
ships after the war would be
manned by British subjects. Mr.
Fisher promised careful consid-
eration to the views put before him.
The proceedings were private.

Crews & Meat Provision.

The Board of Trade and the
Board of Agriculture, with the
approval of the Food Controller,
has extended an important con-
cession in respect of the supply
of meat to crews. Vessels with
suitable deck accommodation are
now permitted when trading with
meat producing countries to take
on board live stock sufficient for
supplying the crew during the
homeward voyage, providing
there is suitable protection
against the sun in tropical
climates and against bad weather.
A reasonable amount of live stock
is permitted providing same does
not interfere with berthing
accommodation and life-saving
appliances, and that sanitary
measures are adopted. Article 2
of the Foreign Animals Order of
1910 has been suspended by the
Board of Agriculture, with the
result that live stock carried as
stores can be brought into the
ports of the United Kingdom
provided that Article 3 of the
Order with respect to cleansing,
disinfection, &c., is complied
with. Shipowners are being
urged to take advantage of the
concessions offered.

Shipping Revival in Turkey.

Turkey, according to German
accounts, is one of the countries
which expects a renaissance of
its shipping as a result of the war.
The "Tanin," of Constantinople,
has recently been discussing
the subject and predicts great
possibilities if a peace favourable
to the Central Powers is secured.
A committee appointed to advise
on the situation, recommended
that foreign ships be admitted
to the coastwise trade of certain
districts for a period of years after
the conclusion of peace. The next
step proposed is the subsidising
of shipbuilding yards and of ships
purchased from abroad. It is
stated that since peace was signed
with the Ukraine feverish activity
has prevailed in Constantinople
shipping circles, where prepara-
tions are being made to import
from Russia the many com-
modities of which Turkey and
the Central Powers are in need
especially grain, macaroni, meat,
cotton, sugar, leather, and
petroleum. Recently the latter
has cost £245 per barrel of 14
litres. The following exports
from Turkey are stated to be
awaiting shipment:—Nuts 6,000,
000 kilos; tobacco, 25,000,000
kilos; figs 7,000,000 kilos. It is
announced that the Turks at
Brest Litovsk agreed to the free
passage of merchant ships
through the Bosphorus except
during war-time.

THE TRIBUNAL.

THIRD SITTING TO-DAY.

Decisions in Solicitors' Cases.

The Hongkong General Military Service Tribunal held its third sitting this afternoon in the Council Chamber. The Hon. Mr. J. E. Sharp (Chairman of the Tribunal) presided, and the other members present were—The Hon. Mr. David Daniels, Mr. W. J. Morgan, Mr. G. R. Ashburn, Commander Beckwith, R.N., Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. A. O. Lang, Lieut. Col. Paddy, C.B.A., and Mr. G. M. Young, with Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of the Tribunal).

Barristers and Solicitors.
The following cases of barristers and solicitors claimed as for service were considered:—
O. Bulmer Johnson, Messrs. Dunlop and Bowley.
W. B. Hind, Messrs. G. K. Hall and Houghton.
A. R. Crow, Messrs. Hastings and Hastings.
F. E. Eldon Potter.
W. E. L. Shenton, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

The following barristers and solicitors have been rejected as unfit for service:—
E. L. Agnew, G. O. Alabaster, G. R. Haywood, F. O. Jenkins, and R. F. Mattingly.

The cases of solicitors were taken first, the Chairman addressing the members of the profession concerned upon points raised by them in their papers. The Tribunal, having realized the importance of having an adequate number of legal men in the Colony, but it was a question of what individuals could be spared. As Mr. Morgan had been stated that the legal profession had been reduced by military enlistment and conscription to a point where it could not be reduced further, but the Tribunal did not think that that was the case in Hongkong. From figures supplied it appeared that before the war there were 140 solicitors in Hongkong; 30 being British, two Portuguese and three Chinese. Sixteen English solicitors had left for military service, one other had died, and one had left. One had returned wounded and one new solicitor had arrived. There were also four new Chinese solicitors, making the present number 29, composed of 20 English, two Portuguese and seven Chinese.

Speaking to Mr. Crow, the Chairman stated he understood that he had no exemption in view, though he wanted a short period of time in which to finish some work at present in hand.

Major Morgan did not object to a short exemption.

Mr. Bulmer Johnson, 35 years of age, single, was applied for by Mr. Bowley, of Messrs. Dunlop and Bowley, and it transpired that the firm's staff was now two instead of three. Mr. Dunlop having gone to France.

Mr. Bowley did not know of any other solicitors in the Colony who would take on Mr. Johnson's work, and said that he could not do the work single-handed. He added that only forty per cent of the British solicitors of the Colony had gone for service, whereas the home figure was ten per cent. It needed, he thought, British solicitors to protect British interests.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

Mr. W. B. Hind applied for exemption, in this case it was stated that the present staff of the firm (Messrs. Hall, Bratton and Co.) was three Europeans and now it was one with a Chinese solicitor. Mr. Hind thought the business needed a qualified British solicitor. He had called home for another man but could not get one. He was not aware of another man in the Colony who could render assistance.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

Mr. J. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, was next heard. The papers showed that he was 33 years of age and married. His firm asked for exemption. Mr. Looker being present. The papers showed that he was 33 years of age and married. His firm asked for exemption. Mr. Looker being present. The papers showed that he was 33 years of age and married. His firm asked for exemption. Mr. Looker being present.

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PHILIPPINE SUGAR.

Situation Growing Critical.

"Three hundred thousand pounds of centrifugal sugar and 300,000 pounds of muscovado, a total of 600,000 tons, now lies in storage at Manila, and a new sugar crop in September means that there will be no room to store it unless something is done at once to furnish transportation for existing stocks."

Such is the statement made by Governor Yulo and Mr. Montinola of Manila both of whom, as members of the committee recently appointed by the sugar planters of the northern provinces, arrived in Manila recently on the inter-island steamer Viscaya to take up with the Governor General the matter of securing transportation.

These gentlemen state that of the 1917 crop of some 1,800,000 pounds only one-third has thus far been disposed of, due to lack of transportation, and prospects for the 1918 crop are such as to indicate a still greater total. The total sugar storage capacity of Manila warehouse is not over 100,000 tons, and with four-fifths of that now taken up by the residue of the 1917 crop, the situation is regarded as very serious.

They also state that there are only five vessels available for the transportation of this sugar, these being the government ships under charter to the Visayas Madrigal, and these, it appears, are only available for transportation to the China coast.

Crown Land Sale.
At the P. W. D. office this afternoon there was sold by public auction Island Lot 2259, situated on the ridge west of Happy Valley. The area is 29,843 square feet. The lot was purchased by Mr. C. E. Warren at the upset price of \$3,483 30.

Pensioned Recruits.
Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, for the Ministry of Pensions, stated in the Commons that he discharged the soldier in receipt of a pension for wounds received in the present war who offered himself for further service would, if accepted, be allowed to receive his pension as well as pay.

Mr. Looker made a lengthy speech, urging the importance of the firm's business, and concluding by saying that if the Tribunal were of the opinion that the firm's clients would have their interests properly looked after, it was impossible to spare Mr. Shenton at the present time.

Major Morgan thought that Mr. Shenton could be spared if Mr. Harston, at present on leave, were recalled.

Mr. Looker replied that Mr. Harston has his own special work to do and would not be able to relieve the other members of the firm.

Further remarks being added by Mr. Bowley and Mr. Hind, the Tribunal considered its decision in camera.

The Chairman later announced that Mr. Crow would be given one month's exemption, as also would Mr. Bulmer Johnson. Mr. Hind and Mr. Shenton would be given three months' exemption, with leave to appear before the Tribunal again.

In the case of Mr. Eldon Potter, exemption was granted on the understanding that he took the post of Assistant District Officer which had been offered to him by the Government.

The cases of the other barristers and the following cases had not been concluded when we went to press:—

Messrs. Bates and Co.
The following employees of the above Company, passed as fit, were before the Tribunal:—
Messrs. W. Sinclair, K. H. Gammie, and J. H. Brister. Mr. J. W. Blackhouse was declared unfit.

Other Cases.
Other cases considered were:—
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SEA CHIPS.
This Day's of the China Tea Clippers.

We are tired of the sight of war-vessels, we who live up here on the shores of a fish that used to bear great, dignified barques inward-bound with timber from the Mexico, grimy but venturesome tramps outward to Aarhuns and Helsingfors with coal, and blasting liners that queued down the channel at night for the open sea and the ports of America. We miss the romance, the ships of war there is efficiency, sternness, spirit; but they are automatic. Their movements are regulated by chart and schedule and exigencies of war; they carry no bounteous cargoes, but only the shreds of destruction; they sneak about the high, open seas. The manners of them are too precise, except merchant-ships that have contracted naval mannerisms—cosmopolitan, guns on the poop, and sailing directions. These are the hulls that once sailed with true abandon north, south, east, and west. Now, willingly or unwillingly, they are slaves. Of the broad anchorage they make a drab picture. Where once the frigate hunted querulously for pirates or for seamen, and baited with charming clumsiness between the passenger ships, there are only orderly, almost Prussian rows of grey automata anchored as per instructions, in rigid formalities. One does not vision these ships on voyages of romance; one has only the dull intuition that they move in convoys, the eyes of their skippers glued to Admiralty time-tables.

There are those, of course, who tell us that the romance of ships went West a generation before the submarines. They tell us that steam suggested the beauty of sea-travelling; that beauty breathed no more when the clippers of last century ceased to round the Cape in the races for the China tea trade. Certainly those were days, and we of the Fifth Shore revere them, since the best of the clippers were built by our fathers. Pictures of them hang in our houses, showing lianes and masts topped by slender etheric masts of canvas. There was romance in every thread, in every one of their exploits, even in their names. There were Sir Lancelot, Taspeling, these were ships to dream of, sailing off at Canton amid the babel of the Chinese junkmen, racing it down the eastern coasts and over the two oceans, past frowning Good Hope, under the cliffs of Portugal, and at last, into the Channel, to be moored to the Thames within hours of each other. But they were, after all, grossly commercial; they raced for trade more keenly than did the tramps of our own times, whose lot it was to carry African rivers and Malayan creeks savoured of the true romance. And, again, the clippers are not gone for ever from the trade routes. The knowledgeable eye can, and them, discover away out of sight behind the collars in any South Sea dock. They had less active power, perhaps, and foreign names; they have forgotten long passages to the East; but they still plod backward to Norway over the fumes, with tales of wood-pulp or barrels of crocodiles hiding the proud name-plate of their builders.

The clippers were beautiful and splendid in their day, but their crews know not the wistful joy of the old-fashioned tramp. For the tramp, the vagabond of the sea, had the true gipsy disposition. This voyage it would be the Baltic, where one could slip past Elsinore in the twilight, see the great windmills flap stupidly over the Jutland landscape, and pass on slowly to the dull sea that has no landmark from Copenhagen to the coasts of Finland. Another time it would be the Mediterranean—clustering, bright, impoverished Vallets, where the boys dive deep for silver money, and a carriage is at the sailor's back and call a day through for five shillings; and so on to Alexandria, where the dirtiest tramp may drop the plank before the palace of Ras-el-tin, and where the dashing bay is as much as yet as they were in the days of Moses—will lumber out of the Mahomedan Canal, burning with coals from the Red Sea. Then, God bless it, it would be the West Coast of Africa for months on end, noing up turbid rivers to solitary stations, loading oils, and collecting mail out of the wilderness; what time the streets of London shone with lights and echoed to laughter, as if the world went round in Picaresque Circus only. That is the essential romance of sea-travelling. While proboscis are playing overtures in London a deck-hand from Limehouse is striking seven bells on a trumpet an anchor in a tropic estuary; while his wife is purchasing victuals from an English butcher the captain of the Janet May is bargaining with a Chinaman in Singapore over the price of a pig that will feed his crew till they touch at Nagasaki. These sailors, man do strange things and strange things in foreign parts, and face incredible dangers for no reward—which is all romance.

Yet it is doubtful if the sailor is more than subconsciously aware of the romance of his profession. If he were self-consciously aware of it he would forfeit the respect of his fellows and of those who admire the ships from the land. But most of them must feel the true, gipsy impulse, else the merchant navy—once so much the victim of shipwreck—would have been bankrupt of men long ago. Some, surely, are vaguely conscious of the romantic significance of voyaging. There is one captain whose most poignant reflection it is that when the German guns were hammering at the forts of Liege he was watching the ships in the South Pacific with a German barguine. Another, when occasionally challenged on the matter, will tell how, as a boy, he saw the German battleships on a homeward-bound cruise, as they lay down in the Firth, and how dolefully the Skuas, belated by the outward passage, were faced in the grey of a winter afternoon. Another has told us that the temperature that was his when he left home for the East was the same as that which he felt when he returned, the weather broke forth from the belly of the clouds of the Gulf of Elor. But these men are the average; perhaps beyond the average, perhaps receptive in the same degree. It is not the romance of the sea in war, but the romance of the sea in peace, that is the true romance of the sea. The thought of the sea for peace has been withered by the war; the thought of the sea for peace has been withered by the war; the thought of the sea for peace has been withered by the war.

Other cases considered were:—
Mr. T. H. Matthews of the Hongkong University and Messrs. Shawcross, Jones and Co.

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This Day's of the China Tea Clippers.

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NEUROUS PEOPLE ARE INEFFICIENT.

How to Combat Neurasthenia.

The present high tension of life is a source of a form of nervous debility called neurasthenia, which is characterized by worry, irritability, over-sensitiveness, and headache. This, neurasthenia means that the patient has lost the power to recover and store up energy; the condition will grow worse if not corrected.

The proper treatment is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, requiring a true tonic, not a stimulant. As the nerves rely for nourishment upon the blood, and treatment must be directed towards building up the blood, and because Dr. Williams' pink pills act directly on the blood they have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia and nervous disorders.

While promptly effective, Dr. Williams' pink pills contain no harmful stimulants, are perfectly safe, and create no drug-habit. Begin them, now, by getting a supply from any chemist, or direct from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Southview Road, Shanghai. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. (28¢ for 6) includes postage.

Free: Useful information is contained in the free book, "The Nerves and their Needs." Send a postcard for a copy to the above address.

again, it would be the West Coast of Africa for months on end, noing up turbid rivers to solitary stations, loading oils, and collecting mail out of the wilderness; what time the streets of London shone with lights and echoed to laughter, as if the world went round in Picaresque Circus only. That is the essential romance of sea-travelling. While proboscis are playing overtures in London a deck-hand from Limehouse is striking seven bells on a trumpet an anchor in a tropic estuary; while his wife is purchasing victuals from an English butcher the captain of the Janet May is bargaining with a Chinaman in Singapore over the price of a pig that will feed his crew till they touch at Nagasaki. These sailors, man do strange things and strange things in foreign parts, and face incredible dangers for no reward—which is all romance.

Yet it is doubtful if the sailor is more than subconsciously aware of the romance of his profession. If he were self-consciously aware of it he would forfeit the respect of his fellows and of those who admire the ships from the land. But most of them must feel the true, gipsy impulse, else the merchant navy—once so much the victim of shipwreck—would have been bankrupt of men long ago. Some, surely, are vaguely conscious of the romantic significance of voyaging. There is one captain whose most poignant reflection it is that when the German guns were hammering at the forts of Liege he was watching the ships in the South Pacific with a German barguine. Another, when occasionally challenged on the matter, will tell how, as a boy, he saw the German battleships on a homeward-bound cruise, as they lay down in the Firth, and how dolefully the Skuas, belated by the outward passage, were faced in the grey of a winter afternoon. Another has told us that the temperature that was his when he left home for the East was the same as that which he felt when he returned, the weather broke forth from the belly of the clouds of the Gulf of Elor. But these men are the average; perhaps beyond the average, perhaps receptive in the same degree. It is not the romance of the sea in war, but the romance of the sea in peace, that is the true romance of the sea. The thought of the sea for peace has been withered by the war; the thought of the sea for peace has been withered by the war; the thought of the sea for peace has been withered by the war.

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GERMANY'S "SUPERIORITY?"

A Myth that Ought to be Exploded.

The favourite British pose of being a complete ass, altogether inferior to the "other fellow," is pushed to the extreme point in regard to military matters. The British have a quiet humility in respect to their military skill. In a theme-based kind of way they admit that their soldiers are brave; but for example of military genius they always refer to the "other fellow."

At this moment of a coming German offensive, one may be perhaps daring enough to attempt to say something on the other side; and to show that in this campaign, since 1914, the German has been really surprised in every point of military skill by the British. The difference is not always great, but where the difference is greatest is just in those points of invention, of new tactics and new strategy, which show the better brain. Here it will seem; but the truth is—and the fact will prove it—that from 1914 to 1918 the British military system has shown itself superior to the German in resource and sagacity. Perhaps it would be better to say, the British-French military system, for the two leaders of the Grand Alliance have been so closely co-operating that it is difficult to separate the achievement of one from the other.

Consider one by one the main features of the recent great battle. The warfare in the air was its most dramatic feature. Every thing of air tactics and strategy that the German is doing to-day has been copied from the British and French. It was the British who originated aeroplane attack with incendiary balloons on captive balloons, aeroplane escort of attacking infantry, aeroplane sallies at low altitudes on enemy trenches, and the various combinations of observing machines with fighting machines. The only original idea which the Germans can claim is the dropping of bombs on civilians in undefended towns. In the first battle of the Somme, when the British and French first disclosed their strategy, the Germans were absolutely driven out of the air. He had them to learn to copy all their methods, and he has originated none of his own.

Another dramatic feature of the warfare of to-day is the employment of terribly effective artillery certain fire. This was evolved by the British-French command. It has been copied by the Germans, who have themselves contributed nothing new to artillery science during the war. Yet another leading feature is the tank, the armoured car on caterpillar wheels. This was a purely British invention, evolved during this war for the needs of this war. It has been, if reports are correct, copied by the Germans. But its first appearance in the field was on September 15th, 1916. A nation with any great military aptitude ought to have tanks by March, 1916.

When the considered history of the war comes to be written it will probably be concluded by impartial observers that German successes have been due to four causes: (i) her immense preliminary preparation prior to the outbreak of war; (ii) her superior marshalling of men-power; (iii) her use of corruption in hostile and neutral countries; (iv) her complete unscrupulousness with regard to the accepted laws of humanity. All four show a complete unscrupulousness with regard to the accepted laws of humanity. All four show a complete unscrupulousness with regard to the accepted laws of humanity. All four show a complete unscrupulousness with regard to the accepted laws of humanity.

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11	47	11	35
12	53	12	45

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"God help them, and forgive those who sent them out. They are less suited to bayonet Germany than the most wrong-headed Nihilist is to shape the destinies of all the Russias, and yet, miracle dicta, many do it."

Sir John Collie states that during the passage of the Review of Exemptions Act he was instrumental in having neurasthenia (including shell-shock) added to the list of complaints which entitled men to be exempted from future service.

Provisions Washed Ashore.
Many boxes of margarine, butter, and other provisions were recently washed ashore between Scarborough and Speeton, a few miles south of Rilev, and a margarine hut on the part of coast accidents gave rise to remarkable scenes during the week-end. The produce was from some wreck which has evidently broken up.